IT IS SAID HE WANTS MEDIATION

Believes the United States Could Stop the War.

WAS MOBBED IN LONDON

Mr. Montagu White, who was, until re cently, consul general of the South African in London, is now in this city, it is understood, to obtain recognition as the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal republic to the United States. If this is his purpose he has not yet put it into effect to the extent of a personal call at the State Department, which is naturally a necessary preliminary step to that end. Until he has presented his credentials and indicated his official desires to the Secretary of State, that officer declines to give any intimation as to the probable course of the government in that respect.

Consul or Diplomat.

It is not altogether clear as to whether Mr. White Is accredited to the United States in a diplomatic or in a consular capacity. While there might be no hesitation recognizing his right to act as the consular representative of the Transvaal re

sular representative of the Transvael republic, there is considerable doubt as to his official reception by this government as the duly accredited diplomatic representative of President Kruger. The peculiar status of the Boer republic in its relations to other foreign governments is responsible for the doubt of the attitude of the United States government on that point.

The case of General O'Beirne of New York, who recently applied to the State Department for recognition as the Boer representative to the United States, affords no precedent for action in the case of Mr. White. Secretary Hay's refusal to recognize Gen. O'Beirne as the representative of a foreign government was based entirely upon the fact that Gen. O'Beirne is a citizen of the United States. No such objective that the character of W. White zen of the United States. No such objec-tion would hold in the case of Mr. White, as he is a full-fledged citizen of the Trans vaal republic. The question of his Trans-tion rests on the broad ground of the right of the Transvaal government to dis-Transvaal government to diplo-presentation in the other countries

Mr. White's Career.

Mr. White, although bern of English parents, has lived nearly all his life in South Africa. Both his father and mother were Cape Colonists. He was born while they were on a visit to London in 1857. He was taken back to the Cape when he was six months old, and educated there, being grad-uated from the Diocesan College at Cape Town. About 1896, while engaged in busi-pess at Johannesburg, he attracted the faverable notice of President Kruger, and was appointed justice of the peace of one is residence in London was made so un-omfortable for him that he went to Hol-and. While there he was taken ill and was ent back to London to recover his health.

Attacked by a London Mob.

his house and broke nearly all the windows that London was not a healthy place for ermit him to travel he came to the United carly two weeks before his presence be-

duration of his visit to this city will is the distance of his visit to this city will be in the decision of this government oward him. It is said that Mr. White decites to have the United States government overt its good offices to bring to an end that he looks upon as an unnecessary and solish war, before the contending armies that he looks upon as an unnecessary and onlish war, before the contending armies by waste the lands of the Afrikander. It is said that he firmly believes that this may be done by some nation like the United states, in such a way as to not be con-idered unseemly interference.

SAVED THE SUTTON'S CREW.

Gallant Work of the United States Revenue Cutter Onandaga.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NOREFOLK, Va., January 22 The revemorning, and her officers modestly relate beir thrilling and gallant rescue of twenin-five of the crew of the steamship Sutton, Delaware breakwater yesterday. boots were lowered with great difficulty and danger. The seas were so dangerous that three hours were consumed effecting a handing. Meantime the cutter's men kept in the spirits of the imperiled seamer ourd the Sucton by singing them songs not shouting encouragement to them. The deputerked saffors lost everything they preserved. But for the bravery of the boundary's men they would have lost their

*PHILADELPHIA: January 22.-Cantal CHILADELPHIA, January 22—Captain amount and the crew of twenty-four ment the first steamer Sation, which went nor on Fenwick Sheals, in belaware to a Satarday, arrived here today. The town-ked suffers went to the office of a fituch consul in whose charge they all remain until after the court of intry into the occident, which convenes on a disedust. It is generally believed among alphan men here that the Sutton will see a total loss. With her cargo she is fired at about \$17,000. The Sutton was led with 3,500 tens of iron ore from

CASTELLANE DENIES RUMORS. Says He Vever Gambled in Stocks in

NEW YORK, January 22 - Count Boni de estellane and the Countess de Castellane (nee Gould) arrived in this country today on the French line steamship La Bretagne, from Havre, France. They went to the Walderf-Asteria Hotel. The count was willing to talk about the stories of his losses

stock speculation and gambling.

The count evidently did not like the stories that had been printed about him and his alleged losses.

I never gambled in my life, said Count de Castellane, warmly. If never played cards for money or gambled in any other form. I did not lose money in speculation, and these stories are all falsifications and as false as they can be. There is no truth in them at all.

The count said he would call be Rodays, the editor of the Figaro, to account for publishing the stories.

When the count had concluded his statement with reference to the story of the Figaro the countess remarked that they had another denial to make. It had been reported, she said, that her husband had followed after her. "Why, such stories are abourd," she said, "We are the happlest of couples. There has never been the slightest dissension. I can assure you I didn't come for financial reasons."

Public Hearing on Railway Bill.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Public Hearing on Railway Bill. Pursuant to the request of the Eckington and North Capitol Street Citizens' Association the District Commissioners will give a public hearing at 11 a.m. Thursday next Senate bill 200, to authorize the Balti-ore and Ohlo Rallroad Company to abol-or grade crossings.

Asks for a Divorce.

On the ground of desertion Carrie Chap man Horton, through Attorney Campbell Carrington, this afternoon petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to grant her a divorce from David Denhar

Pritchard Speaks-Brush

With Tillman.

Soon after the Senate convened today a

joint resolution was offered by Mr. Platt

(N. Y.) authorizing the President to invite

the government of Great Britain to join in the promotion of an international commis-

of the waters that are the boundaries of

the two countries. It was referred to the

committee on foreign relations. . Mr. Hoar, chairman of the judiciary com-

nittee, reported back the resolution of Mr.

Rawlins (Utah) for an inquiry upon polyg-

amy with a recommendation that the firs

and last paragraphs of the resolution be

adopted. The report was accepted and the

resolution as amended adopted.

As passed the resolution reads: "To what extent polygamy is practiced or polygamous marriages entered into in the United States or in places over which they have intellection."

"What, if any, steps should be taken or

measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and places

over which they have jurisdiction."

Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered a resolution call-

Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with all information consisting of correspondence and verbal communications he may have had with A. The senate of the New York, concerning the transmission of the custom house of New York to the National City Bank. It went over under objection.

Mr. Pritchard Speaks.

At the conclusion of the routine busi-

ness Mr. Pritchard (N. C.) called up his

resolution relating to the proposed amend-ment to the constitution of North Carolina

which, if adopted, it is alleged, disfran-

chises a large class of voters of the state. After the reading of the resolution Mr. Pritchard addressed the Senate in support of it, his address being in the nature of a reply to that delivered several days ago by Senator Morgan. His remarks are given

Senator Morgan. His remarks are given in another column.

In the course of his speech Mr. Pritchard said that the cry of "negro domination" was the answer given to every proposition made by the republicans.

He was interrupted by Mr. Tillman (S. C.), who said that little else was to be expected when the administration continually thrust negro postmasters on the people of the south.

Mr. Pritchard-"There you have it. If

I should read the ten commandments to the senator he would cry 'Negro' back at

me."
Mr. Tillman—"We say 'nigger' in the south; not negro. Let us stick to facts."
Mr. Pritchard—"The senator may use whatever expression he likes. I'm satisfied to use mine."

THE HOUSE.

This was District of Columbia day in the

House, Before the day was claimed for

business relating to the District some

The question of a change of reference of

the estimates for the Rock Island and

Springfield armories from the committee

on military affairs to the committee on ap-

This question involved the appropriation

for the construction of small arms, and

the motion to change reference was held

erence as an original proposition. Then at 12:40 p.m. the House adjaurned.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Proposed to Give Discretionary Pow-

by the people reviews the arguments made

unfortunate conditions which have occurred in Kentucky, Idaho, Delaware and other

states under the present system.

The bill as reported leaves it discretion-

ary with the legislature to continue the present system or adopt the system of a choice by the people.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN THURSDAY.

Arrangement of Procedure in the

Roberts Case.

The special committee to investigate the

case of Representative-elect Roberts of

consideration of the case in the House. It

Utah today arranged the program for the

will be called up tomorrow immediately

after the reading of the journal. Mr. Tay-

will open the debate in favor of the major-

ity resolution to exclude, and will be fol

address the House. He will be allowed as much time as he desires within reasonable limits. The vete will be taken at 4:30 p.m.

WIRES UNDER GROUND.

District Fire Alarm and Police Lines

in Conduits.

Mr. Walter C. Allen, the District elec-

trical engineer, has reported to the Com-

missioners that, under the authority to use

the conduits of the Chesapeake and Poto-

mac Telephone Company, he has placed

about thirty-five miles of the District's fire

alarm and police signal wires underground,

at a cost, including all incidental expenses,

sents about one-eighth of the total length

within the city limits. The cables placed

underground in the conduits of the tele-

phone company run from the District build-

ing along D street to 9th, up 9th to E,

ing along D street to 9th, up 9th to E, along E to 14th, up 14th to K, and along K to 15th. This represents about one and a half miles, but means the removal of about thirty-five miles of overhead District

wires. The wires placed underground con-sist of one 100-pair cable between the Dis-trict building and fire alarm headquarters

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Philadelphia, Admirai Kautz's flag-

ship, has arrived at San Diego, which will

be the headquarters of the Pacific squadron during the maneuvers now in progress.

The Sylph has arrived at Norfolk. The Potomac has sailed from League Island for Norfolk.

Osman Digna in Prison.

A dispatch from Suakim, Sunday, says:

Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, who was captured last Thursday in the hills near Tokar, was

brought here today and imprisoned.

of about \$13,000. This length of line repre

lowed by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who will

ler of Objo chairman of the committee

in favor of this change, and refers to the

minor business was transacted.

propriations was taken up.

Senator Allen After Information-Mr

THE HEARING OF TESTIMONY BEGINS

The Parents of the Murdered Girl Placed on the Stand.

sion to examine and report on the diversion OTHER EVIDENCE GIVEN

> The supposition that today's proceedings would prove to be of more interest, from the standpoint of the curious spectator, than those of any other session of the Snel trial, attracted a large throng to the United States court house this morning. At 10 o'clock the corridors were so crowded that passage through them was slow and difficult. The deputy marshals on duty at the entrances to Criminal Court No. 1 were more obdurate then heretofore, with the result that but a few gained admittance. When, at the request of counsel the witnesses on both sides were excluded, the seating capacity was not more than half filled. The attendance, however, gradually increased as the day advanced.

As the jury had been sworn and the opening address of the prosecution made Saturday afternoon, the session today be gan with the introduction of testimony. The government expected to conclude its



The Murdered Girl's Mother.

case in chief within a few hours. This would embrace the story of the killing of Lizzle Weisenberger, related by those in the house with her at the time of the ocurrence

The defense, it was known, would not dispute the facts of the killing. As the remainder of the hearing would be made up largely of testimony on the subject of insanity, the greatest interest was naturally centered in what occurred today. Snell entered the court room attired as usual and wearing a brown felt hat. He did not remove the hat until directed several times to do so by a deputy marshal. On taking a seat the defendant assumed his customary posture. He fixed his eyes on the rear of Attorney Mitchell's head and dld not look elsewhere except at long intervals to glance around for a moment. Judging from appearances, Snell was en-Judging from appearances, Snell was en-tirely unaffected by what was going on and if he understood the tenor of the re-marks of the witnesses as they recited the details of the crime he gave no sign to indicate such dicate such.

The wife of the defendant appeared in

in abeyance pending an attempt to com-promise the controversy. The House then proceeded to the consideration of District matters. Several minor bills were passed. It was agreed that the estimates for the Rock Island and Springfield armories should be referred to the Speaker for ref-creases an original proposition. Then at The wife of the defendant appeared in court today for the first time. She was neatly dressed in black, with a velvet cape as a wrap. Mrs. Snell listened closely to the testimony. She occupied a chair located several feet from her husband, but they did not indulge in conversation—in fact, not even a look of recognition passed between the couple. The father and mother of the defendant were among the others in the witness room. The report filed today on the House bill for the election of United States senators

Policeman Browne Testifies. The government first called Policeman Samuel L. Browne, who identified a chart of the Weisenberger house as having been prepared by him. The witness also gave a description of the locality wherein the house is located. Next to take the stand was Carl Weisen-

berger, father of the murdered girl. He spoke in broken English, and in reply to interrogations of United States Attorney Anderson stated that in August, 1898, he Anderson stated that in August, 1848, as resided with his family at 740 19th street northeast, but at present resides at 527 15th street northeast. He came to this country in 1870, he said, and is a butcher, employed

The witness had known Snell since the The witness had known Snell since the two families resided in houses adjacent to one another, on the Bladensburg road, about eight years ago. Mr. Welsenberger described in detail the visits Snell paid to the 19th street house and of Lizzie's going to Snell's house to live as a companion to his little girl.

"Snell came to the house just before 6 o'clock Sunday morning, the 6th of August," said Mr. Weisenberger.

"Good morning," Mr. Weisenberger, "said Snell.

"Good morning, Mr. Snell," replied the witness.

present the argument in favor of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts. Mr. Rob-erts will then be given an opportunity to address the House. He will be allowed as "Have you a drink of water?" inquired Snell.
"No; but I will go to the hydrant and get
a bucket of water," Mr. Weisenberger made

reply.
"As I came back with the water." Mr. "As I came back with the water," Mr. Weisenberger went on to testify, "I met Snell coming out of the house. He had something in his hand. I entered the house and found that Lizzie was dead. Her whole throat was cut through. I then sent Mr. Kraft in pursuit of Snell."

The Mother's Story

Nothing of importance was developed by a brief cross-examination of the witness He was followed on the stand by his wife, Mrs. Mary Weisenberger, the mother of Snell's victim. She told of her early ac little daughter Blanche was seven of age, while Lizzie was a year



Snell wanted somebody to keep his daughter company, and Lizzie went to his house from time to time, and was paid 10 cents a day. Finally she was domiciled at the Snell house regularly for about three years, and was paid \$5 a month. At the end of three years the witness took Lizzie home, principally for the reason that she was being kept away from school too much. Snell appeared at the Weisenberger house day after day and insisted that Lizzie return to his home. Lizzie cried because she did not want to go back. After a week, Mrs. Weisenberger consented to allow the little girl to return to her employment, with the understanding that Snell would not send her any more to buy beer.

Two years passed, so Mrs. Weisenberger Snell wanted somebody to keep his daugh

TO REPRESENT BOERS

IN CONGRESS TODAY CORRIDORS CROWDED

New York Custom House Matter Again

Brought Up.

South African Republic.

South African Republic.

IN CONGRESS TODAY CORRIDORS CROWDED

New York Custom House Matter Again

Brought Up.

Great Throng Attracted by Trial of between her, and his family.

"I don't want your money," the witness told Snell. The latter then declared:



Mr. Weisenberg, the Father.

"If I can't have Lizzle any more, we will die together."

Continuing, Mrs. Weisenberger said that early Sunday morning, the 6th of August, Sne'l appeared in the kitchen of her house.

"Good morning, Mrs. Weisenberger."
"Get out," replied Mrs. Weisenberger.
"You have nothing to do in here. I know what you have done to Lizzie; that is enough."

"I then turned to the stove," the witness went on to say. "A moment later I heard a scream from the next room, followed by shouts of 'murder.' I rushed to the other room. Snell was coming out. He grabbed me, knocked me down and slashed at me with a razor, cutting me on the hand and

The scars of the cuts referred to were

The scars of the cuts referred to were pointed out to the jury.

"I also heard my little boy Henry cry, 'Oh, mommy, mommy, mommy." Mrs. Welsenberger testified.

At the time of the murder, so the jury was informed by the witness, her two older daughters were living away from home. There were two beds in the sleeping room. One had been occupied the night preceding the murder by the witness and Lizzle, and the other by Mr. Weisenberger and Henry. On cross-examination Mrs. Weisenberger denied that prior to the murder she had remarked to Mrs. Robinson: "Ben Snell is making too much money, and I'm going to cause trouble for him."

At the time of the coroner's inquest, sald At the time of the coroner's inquest, said Mrs. Weisenberger, she was "out of her head" and didn't know what she said.

The Only Eye-Witness.

There was a stir throughout the court oom when the only eye-witness of the murder was called to testify. This was Henry Weisenberger, the little brother of Lizzie. When interrogated by Justice Clabaugh to determine whether he understood the nature and solemnity of an oath, Henry explained that he is nine years of age and attends the Pierrie Annex School. "If you don't tell the truth, what will ecome of you?" asked the court. "I'll go to the devil," Henry made prompt eply. He was permitted to testify

reply. He was permitted to testify under oath.

"The morning of the murder," Henry said. "I was in bed in the sleeping room. I heard Mr. Snell in the front room. He asked for a drink of water, and my father said he would go and get some water. Mr. Snell walked from the front room through the sleeping room and into the kitchen, where my mother was. My mother said to Mr. Snell: "Get out of here! My daughter has told me something about you."

"Mr. Snell came into the sleeping room and sat in a chair by Lizzie's bed. After a moment he got up and put her head on his arm. Lizzie screamed "Murder!! Murder!!!" He then cut her throat three times. I shouted and he slashed at me with the razor. My mother came in and he slashed at her."

Henry identified a razor shown in court as the one used by Snell in committing the murder.

Would Take Her Dead or Alive.

Would Take Her Dead or Alive. The next witness was Mrs. Katherine B. Kraft, who, with her husband and child, occupied the upper floor of the two-story ouse where the Weisenbergers resided last house where the Weisenbergers resided last August. The witness testified she heard a conversation between Snell and Mrs. Weisenberger the Friday evening prior to the murder. Snell, among other things, said: "I will take Lizzie, dead or alive, and, if necessary, we will die together."

"The morning of the murder I heard Snell when he came to the house," said Mrs. Kraft. "He was talking to Mrs. Weisenberger, and I heard her say, 'My Lizzie has told me something you've done to her."

has told me something you've do Snell asked what it was, and she replied, T'm ashamed to tell.' A few moments later I heard some one cry, 'Murder, murder! Snell has killed Lizzie; Snell has cut Liz-

Sneil has killed Lizzie: Sneil has cut Lizzie's throat.'

"I looked out the window and saw Snell leave the house. He was crouching at first, but after going a little way he walked off in an ordinary manner."

The husband of the preceding witness, John Kraft, told the jury that he heard Snell when he called at the house the morning of the murder. On hearing the outery the witness hastened down stairs. He saw Lizzie. She was an her knees, wobbling, and was bloody, with her throat cut.

The witness joined in the pursuit of Snell. He had known the latter for a number of years. The witness once heard Snell say he would get Lizzie or he and she would die together.

Reply in the Negative. After a recess, Mrs. Weisenberger was re called and asked if she had ever stated that she "would rather put Lizzie under ground than have her go back to Snell's She replied in the negative. Mr. Kraft, when recalled and asked if, at the cor oner's inquest, he had said he never hear. Snell threaten to take the life of Lizzi Weisenberger, also answered in the nega

tive.

Mary Moore, colored, was called upon next as a witness for the government. She heard of the murder a few moments after the occurrence, and saw Snell going alon the Benning road, "taking his time." My Weisenberger ran up and said to Snell: "Ain't you ashamed to do a man so; yo

Ant you asnamed to do a man so; you cut my daughter's throat,"
"Yes; I cut her throat," Snell made reply,
"and I'll cut yours, too."
"I was scared at the time," the witness
took occasion to say, "and I haven't got
over it yet."

"I was scared at the time," the witness took occasion to say, "and I haven't got over it yet."

David Moore, husband of the preceding witness, "heard a racket coming along by his house," on Benning road, the morning of the 6th of August. He also heard Snell remark that he (Snell) had cut Lizzie Weisenberger's throat, and would, if necessary, cut the throat of her father. Snell had a razor in His hand. When the witness first saw Snell he was "walking along as though he had not done anything."

Dr. Larkin W. Glazebrook, deputy coroner of the District of Columbia, the next witness, said that the 7th of last August he was acting coroner, and directed Dr. P. McDonald to perform the autopsy on the body of Lizzie Weisenberger. The wilness, however, was present. The body was that of a well-developed, strong, athletic girl. She was covered with blood. There were two distinct cuts in the neck. Both reached to the spinal column, and each was necessarily fatal. There was a superficial cut in front of the left ear, a cut on the left shoulder and a cit on the left shoulder and cit and a cit on the left shoulder a

defense, Dr. Glazebrook was permitted to testify that a further examination of the body disclosed a state of affairs tending to support the contention of the govern-ment in regard to the alleged relations that existed between Snell and Lizzie

Deputy Coroner's Disclosures. Although objection was entered by the

DIED FROM POISON

Opinion of Dr. Loomis as to Death of H. C. Barnet.

PERFORMED THE AUTOPSY

Found NoTrace of Diphtheria Germs in Subject

QUESTIONS BY MR. WEEKS

NEW YORK, January 22.-The first witness in the Molineux trial today was Dr. Henry T. Loomis, who performed an autonsy on the body of H C Barnet "We found the body in an exceedingly

good state of preservation," the witness said. "It was as if the man had been dead only a week or ten days. All the organs were removed and subsequently portions were prepared for microscopical examina tion. All the organs were found practically in a normal condition. The heart showed some signs of weakness, chiefly in the walls. All the tissues of the throat wer removed and carefully examined. No evidence of Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were found in the throat tissues, nor any evidence of diphtheria. There was no evidence present that Barnet died from any disase, and I so

reported to the district attorney."

The witness, replying to Mr. Osborne, said that in case of death from diphtheria he should have expected to find evidence of diphtheria at the end of three months, considering the body's good state of preservation.

He said that the streptococci were some-times found in the throat of a perfectly healthy man.

Squabble Over Form of Questions. Mr. Osborne asked the witness a long hypothetical question to cover the history of the illness of Barnet similar to the which he put to Dr. Andrew Smith on Friday last. After several objections from Mr. Weeks on the ground that the question was not formed in accordance with the

evidence, Mr. Osborne finally got the ques-tion acceptably formed, and then asked Dr. Loomis what he believed was the cause of Barnet's death.

"I believe," replied Dr. Loomis, "that he died from the poison of mercury."

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness if he considered the fact that no Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were found was of any importance. He said he considered it of the greatest importance, as no true case of diphtheria could exist without their presence. They could be found even after death, he said, in an active state. of Barnet's death.

n an active state. When Mr. Weeks took the witness he mentioned to him that Mr. Osborne's question had included the quantity of cyanide of mercury taken by Barnet. Dr. Loomis replied that he had noticed that, but that

it had not influenced his answer.

"What is it that causes you to state that
the death of Barnet was due to mercurial poisoning?" asked Mr. Weeks The fact there was some mercurial stomatitis

"How about the vemiting in such cases?"
"It begins early and generally disappears
at the end of a day or so." Had Confidence in Himself.

"Do you think you are better able to judge from the condition of the throat the cause of death than the attending physician?"

"No: not any better or able to judge." "Do you think you are as capable?

"Yes, I think you are as capable?"
"Yes, I think so,"
"Is it not a fact that the first culture may not show the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli and the subsequent ones may?"
"Yes; though if the culture be removed by a competent man the bacilli ought to show in the first one."
"Are the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli always present in the first stages of diphtheria?"
"Yes."

"Yes."
"It would produce a membrane similar to that in cases of diphtheria."
Mr. Weeks then asked the witness if he knew Dr. Douglass, if he regarded his reputation as good, and if he thought he were careful man, which the witness answered in the affirmative, Mr. Weeks asked whether, when he made

Mr. Weeks asked whether, when he made the autopsy, the witness had found any evidence of disease or poisoning. Witness replied that he had not found that there had been any poisoning nor had he found that there had not been. He had found no evidence of disease; had there been such evidence of disease, he would have found it. Mr. Weeks asked if, had the membrane disappeared three days before the patient's death, the witness would have expected to find it two months after death, to which

find it two months after death, to which the witness replied "Yes," because there would have been a loss of a mucous mem-brane. There was no such loss, the wit-ness said, the mucous membrane being still in good condition.

Did Not Die of Diphtheria. This concluded Mr. Weeks' examination.

and Mr. Osborne asked: "In your opinion, did Barnet die of diphtheria?' "He did not "

Foreman Martin asked the witness:

Foreman Martin asked the witness:
"Doctor, do you think that the fact that
Dr. Douglass was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club prompted him to make
that death certificate as he did, stating
diphtheria caused Barnet's death?"
The court would not permit the witness
to answer, stating that Dr. Loomis could
not testify as to what may have been the
promptings of Dr. Douglass.

MARRIED A JAPANESE LADY. Stepson of Governor Nash Weds In Corea.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 22.-A letter

to Gov. Geo. K. Nash from his stepson, David W. Deshler, announces his marriage to a Japanese lady of rank in Corea. Mr. Deshler has been engaged in business in Cerea for nearly ten years, building and operating railways, holding special concesions from the government. The Deshler family is one of the oldest and wealthlest in Columbus, and members of it were not altegether agreeably surprised by the announcement, but when Mr. Deshler came home a year ago to attend the wedding of his sister Mary to Worthington Bab-cock, he showed to his old cronles here phoographs of his Japanese sweetheart. Not templated marrying he

WAITING FOR AN ANSWER. Railway Employes' Representatives Still in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 22.-Heads of the different trainsmen's organizations, days, considering the grievances of emwaiting for an answer to their request for a conference with President Ashley of that road.

General Manager Ramsay of the Wabash today declared that the demands of Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the chiefs of the other bodies who, he says, are endeavoring to force the pending issues are not aimed solely at the Wabash railroad.

J. E. Mason, formerly of this city, is

now with the mounted South African police in the British service Capt, Crownirshield of the bureau of navigation, who is convalescing from a bad snell of sickness, has gone to San Diego.

confer with Admiral Kautz, commanding the Pacific station, in regard to Samoan affairs.

Rev. J. W. Many, pastor of the East Washington Heights Baptist Church, has been granted leave of absence of four months, during which time he will make a tour of Egypt and the Holy Land. He will sail from New York on the "New England" Enbruary 1.

February 1. Mr. D. O. Sunderland of 618 12th street, who was seriously ill for several weeks re-cently, is now convalescent.

Treasury Statement as to Profit and Loss in the Case.

More Favorable to Country Than to City Financial Insti-

tutions.

The discussion regarding United States depositories and the arguments which have lately been indulged in concerning the placing of internal revenue receipts on deposit with national banks has led a Star representative to make inquiry at the Treasury Department in reference to just what profit accrues to national banks receiving the favor of such deposits. By request the Secretary of the Treasury directed the actuary of the treasury to prepare a set of tables which would carefully calculate the profit, or, as it works out more frequently, the loss to a bank which buys bonds at the current market price, and deposits them with the treasurer of the United States as security for public deposits.

Method of Calculation.

To illustrate the method of calculation the case of 3 per cent Spanish war loan bonds may be taken. They were selling on the day that the calculation was made at 110,375, an investment of \$110,375 would therefore be necessary to buy \$100,000 of therefore be necessary to buy \$100,000 of bonds. If the bank should keep the deposits for a year, of which, of course, there is no assurance, it would receive \$3,000 interest on the bonds. It would hold a deposit of \$85,000 against the par value of \$100,000 of bonds deposited with the treasurer, and keeping a reserve of 25 per cent, it might loan the other 75 per cent of that deposit. In a locality where interest rates were ruling at 6 per cent it would receive interest on public deposits so loaned amounting to \$4,275, making the total receipts \$7,275. Of that, \$933 must be set aside as sinking fund requirements, to total receipts \$1,275. Of that, \$933 must be set aside as sinking fund requirements, to take care of the year's proportion of the premium on the bonds, supposing the bonds to be paid off when the government will first have the option in 1908, leaving net receipts to the bank of \$6,336.

If the bank had directly loaned its \$110,375 which it had to invest in the bonds it would have received \$6,622, or \$236 more than it would receive from the combined interest on the bonds, and the interest on the public deposits, making a loss in the operation of .26 per cent.

Applying the same method of calculation in a 4 per cent locality, there would be a profit on the \$110,375 investment of \$410, while in an 8 per cent, or \$388.

More Favorable to Country Banks.

More Favorable to Country Banks.

The figures are a little more favorable to country bank than to a city bank, as the country bank has to keep a reserve of only 15 per cent, and may deposit three-fifths of that at a reserve center, where it can draw 2 per cent. The following table shows the profit or loss on the various forms of bonds if the investment is made by a coun-try bank, or if made by a city bank, on public deposits secured, and loaned out: CITY BANKS.

4%, 6%, 37 gain, 26 less, 62 gain, 16 less, 41 gain, 16 less, 52 gain, 14 less, 64 gain, 06 gain. COUNTRY BANKS. 4% 6% 41 gain. 41 gain. 1.05 gain. 47 gain. 42 gain. 92 gain. 52 gain. 1.03 gain. 54 gain. 1.15 gain. 74 gain.

Object of the Banks.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that unless the banks owned or controlled bends, there has been little or no advan-tage in their purchasing at present market prices, to use as a basis for public deposits, and that the only motive for a bank securing public deposits, providing it had to purchase bonds to put up with the treas-urer to secure them, was either its desire to lend its aid in refleving the general stringency of the money market, and help the treasury in its attempt to prevent an un-due withdrawal of funds from active commercial channels, or the advantage that a bank might have by being known as a government depository.

Commander G. B. Harber has been detached from the New York navy yard and naval intelligence.

Lieut. J. E. Palmer, to temporary engineer duty on the Pensacola, thence to the Asiatic station. Lieut, H. M. Dombaugh has been relieved

from all duty at the League Island navy exception of his duties as recorder of the board of labor employment.

Army Orders.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, ordnance department, has been ordered to make one visit per month during the next four months from Fort Monroe to the Petersburg Iron Wor'ts Company at Petersburg. Va., relative to the inspection of projectiles now in course of manufacture by that com-

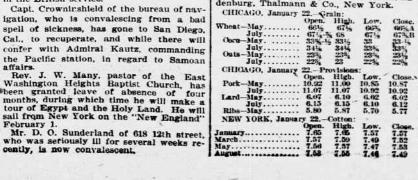
pany, Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Infantry, now on leave of absence, has been ordered to this city for special duty. Capt. Archibald W. Butt, assistant quarermaster, United States volunteers, recenty appointed, has been ordered to report to he quartermaster general of the army for instructions.

Gen. Greely Improving.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTMORE. January 22. Flour dull; western super, \$2.25,82.35; do. extra, \$2.40,\$2.90; do. family, \$3.10,\$3.40; winter wheat, patent, \$3.00,\$3.75; spring do., \$5.75,\$3.50; spring wheat straight, \$3.45,\$2.50; receipts, 4.552 barrels; exports, 460 barrels. Wheat firm; spot and month, 70\(\frac{1}{2}\)a80\(\frac{1}{2}\)a70\(\frac{1}{2}\)a80\(\frac{1}{2}\)a70\(\frac{1}{2}\)a80\(\frac{1}{2}\)a80\(\frac{1}{2}\)a80\(\frac{1}{2}\)a70\(\frac{1}{2}\)a80\(\frac{1}{2}\

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.



BANKS AS DEPOSITORIES FINANCE AND TRADE

Good Demand for Some Stocks on

DULLNESS WAS THE FEATURE

Short Covering.

Standard Shares Expected to Grow

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

in Favor With Public.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star NEW YORK, January 22.-The volume of

business in today's stock market was not materially improved, but there was some slight addition to the commission house de-mand. Encouraged by the more promising condition of the money market, operators are regaining confidence in the long account. The selling has been conducted on a liberal scale, and the risk of buying is thought to be less than that attending sales at this level. The best opinion seems to be, however, that nothing is to be lost by a patient waiting for an opportune purchas-ing level. No significent decline is expect-ed, but neither is there any evidence of an

patient waiting for an opportune purchasing level. No significent decline is expected, but neither is there any evidence of an immediate sustained advance.

An era of slow progress has set in, but there will be interruptions. These interrupted periods should furnish a relatively safe investment level for the better known railway shares. Authorities are practically unanimous in the bellef that the railway shares will lead the market in its next advance. In the same way it is almost always said that Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern and Baltimore and Ohio are in the best position for advancement. The more securely established properties are keeping up in the matter of carnings and there is little doubt of any immediate setback in this particular.

Earnings for the spring months in 1899 were, in most instances, up to record proportions, and this year's returns cannot be expected to duplicate the figures representing the increase, if they are at all better than last year a prosperous condition will be reflected. If they fall moderately short dividends will not be threatened.

The new lease of life given the iron and steel industry since the doubiful period around the first of the year has revived interest in those shares. In order that any considerable speculation may be inspired in them it will be necessary to have the manipulation conducted during a buoyant period in the railroad group. Industrial collaterals are not in immediate danger of over-popularity at the banks.

The short interest in the Traction shares was credited with the bulk of today's donand for those properties. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was advatced under a liberal demand for those properties. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was advatced under a liberal demand and Third Aveture moved up in the same manner under smaller dealings. The street argues that the financial condition of the properties last named now being a matter of public knowledge and with the assurance that the managements are strengthening their resources, a covering noverment once starte

South Africa continues to postpone many undertakings which had been prepared for development at this season. It is fortunate for the market that the larger interests are wise enough to walt for a greater degree of public confidence. The bond market continues strong, and in the absence of any surprises the stock market should attract an increase I demand later in the season.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

American Cotton Oil.
A S. Wire
A S. Louis
Chicago, B. & Q.
Chic & Northwestern.
Chicago Gas American Cotton Oil.... 325, 334 Missour Pacine.

M. K. & T., pfd.

National Lend Co.,
New Jersey Central,
New York Central, X-ris.
Northern Pacine 26\6 26\6 117\6 117\6 134 134\6 52\4 52\4 134 51% Northern Pacific, Northern Pacific, pfd..... Pacific Mail. Permsylvania R. R.... | Northern Pacific, pfd. | 44 | 443 | 435 | 136 | 130 | 130 | 120 | 120 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130

Washington Stock Exchange.

Gen. Greely improving.

Gen. Greely improving every day. His physician, Surgeon Carter, says that there has never been any confusion of mind in Gen. Greely's case. His mental faculties have worked with their accustomed clearness and precision during his illness.

Collector Ivey Resigns.

The resignation of Joseph W. Ivey, as collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska, has been accepted, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. It is understood that the appointment will be made within a day or two.

Ceremonies at Arlington Wednesday.

The remains of forty-six soldiers who died of yellow fever at Santiago last spring will be buried at the Arlington national ceemtery with military honors Wodnesday norming at II o'clock These bodies were brought to New York on the transport McClellan, and will arrive here by rail tomorrow.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore

334 asked. People's, 6½ bid, 7 asked. Commercial.
 4 bid, 5 asked.
 Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estata Title, 85
 bid, 100 asked. Columbin Title, 43; bid, 5 asked.
 Washington Title, 3 bid. District Title, 23; bid.
 33 asked.
 Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, 92
 bid, 923; asked. City and Subarban, 254, bid. 23
 asked. Georgetown and Tennitytown, 15 bid.
 Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, x53 bid. 53% asked. Georgetown Gas, 85 bid.
 Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomae, x63
 bid. 65 asked. Temsylvania, 38 bid. 48 asked.
 Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Lindype, 195 bid. 1958; asked. Lauston Menotype, 15% bid. 15% asked.
 asked. Preumatic Gun Carriage, 22 bid. 124
 asked. Preumatic Gun Carriage, 22 bid. 24
 x Ex. dividend.

Government Bonds. 2 per cents, registered. 1908-1928. 3 per cents, registered. 1908-1928. 3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928. 4 per cents, registered, 1907. 4 per cents, coupon, 1907. 4 per cents, coupon, 1907.

per cents, coupon, 1925.... per cents, registered, 1904...

At New York--Pretoria, from Hamburg. At Liverpool--Lancastrian, from Boston. At Hamburg-Arkadia, from Philadelphia; Bosnia, from Baltimore